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THE INTELLIGENCER.

WHEELING, FEBRUARY 4, 1898.

A Startling Fact.

There is a phase of the voting on the Teller resolution in the United States senate which the advocates of free silver do not, evidently, take into account while boasting of the fifteen majority the proposition received. It is a phase which demonstrates in a most striking manner how utterly voiceless are the people of the country in the senate, and when contrasted with a similar phase of the vote of the popular branch of Congress, the lesson is all the more startling. An analysis of the vote shows that the senators from twenty states voted unanimously for cheap money and the destruction of the national credit, and yet they represented but twenty millions of the more than seventy millions of the population of the country.

The Philadelphia Times calls attention to this fact, and shows that of the twenty states mentioned nine of them, or nearly half the whole number, have a total population of only two millions of people—in other words, eighteen senators, representing one-fifth of the states of the Union, and comprising one-tenth of the membership of the senate, represented but one-thirty-fifth of the aggregate population of all the states. Yet they were enough to decide a vote in which the interests of seventy millions of people were involved. To put it more plainly, these nine states cast eighteen votes for cheap money and repudiation, while Pennsylvania, containing nearly three times the population of all of them combined, could cast but two votes for the opposite side of the question.

This is a startling statement, and yet it is true. The Times does not present it in too strong a light when it says:

"The majority in the senate in favor of repudiation was but fifteen. Had the nine states whose senators represented less than 2,000,000 of aggregate population according to the last census, been put upon equality with Pennsylvania or New York in representing the people, there would have been a positive majority for honest money. It is a lamentable fact that nine little pocket states with a combined population not equal to one-third the population of New York, can cast eighteen votes in the United States senate, and appear to drag the people of the nation down into the mire of national dishonor."

These are facts that are worth considering by those of our silver friends who are boastful of the senate's attitude. The analysis of the vote does not prove that the majority for the Teller resolution represented a majority of the people of the country, but, on the contrary, that it represented an almost insignificant minority. On the other hand, the large majority given by the popular branch of the Congress, the representatives elected by direct vote of the people, did speak for the majority. There is a significance in the comparison which may well be taken into consideration.

A Question of Honor.

The Register asks the Intelligencer the following: among a great many other questions, all tending to the same purpose:

"Is it dishonorable for the government to keep its contract? That is all the silver men ask. That is all the Stanley Matthews resolution asked. Before the gold clique and Wall street had forced their mortgage on the Republican party, or, rather, its leaders, that same resolution passed Congress by a two-thirds majority."

We answer without hesitation that it is not dishonorable for the government to keep its contract, and that no one outside of those who are so anxious to pay government and private debts in depreciated money desires the government to do anything but keep faith with its creditors. Upon this question hangs the main point of the whole argument between the friends of an honest method of paying debts and the mistaken gentlemen who desire to seal them down one-half.

The other day, in Congress, when the supporters of the Teller resolution, which contained a poorly disguised declaration for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, so acknowledged on the floor of the senate by its author, the silverites were asking the Republicans what objection there was to the payment of bonds of the government in the silver dollars of the United States. The answer was plain and unambiguous. When Mr. Bland put the question, Mr. Dilliver made the following reply, which is so apt that we commend it to the attention of our neighbor:

"The gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Bland) asked us to state what objection we had to the payment of the bonds of the United States in the silver dollar of the United States? If he means the silver dollar of to-day, for one have no objection to it, for I thank God that we live in a country that has had the prudence as well as the honesty to make the silver dollar exactly equivalent to the

corresponding coin of gold. And there is no creditor of the United States and no creditor in the world, public or private, who has any objection to receiving the coined silver dollar of the United States of to-day.

But this resolution does not propose to deal only with that. This resolution calls on Congress to restore the coinage of silver as it existed under the law of 1837. Where is the philosopher wise enough to know what the value would be of the proposed free silver dollar when emitted by the mint of the United States under a law for its unlimited coinage at an obsolete ratio? There was not a man connected with the last presidential campaign that had wisdom enough to know what that value would be.

The intent of the resolution, that was before the house, could it have been made law, was not to honestly pay the debt of the country in the silver dollar of to-day. The attempt to make it appear that the Stanley Matthews resolution of 1873, which was voted for by many Republicans who are now opposed to the Teller proposition, was of the same intent is not supported by history. The phrase "to restore to their coinage such silver coins" &c., was understood by Congress in 1873 to refer to the standard silver dollars proposed by the Tland-Allison act, which was then pending and shortly afterward became a law, the intent being that the government should coin, not free and unlimited, but on its own account, in limited numbers, and maintain at a parity with gold, precisely as it is doing now.

There is no warrant in the history of legislation that any one contemplated payment in silver at the time the government contracts were made. Such an idea would have been absurd in view of the fact that less than \$6,000,000 had been coined in the United States in all the years of its history up to that time, and owing to the scarcity of them, even then, with free coinage laws on the statute books, every silver dollar was worth more than a gold dollar and was only kept as a curio or relic.

Going a little further than the question of the Register calls for, but as having an important bearing on the subject, the Intelligencer may be pardoned for quoting some more from Mr. Dilliver's speech in answer to a favorite silver proposition that nobody is in favor of a settlement of the public debt with gold except the bankers and brokers and the money power, and the inquiry as to where the sound money people get their inspiration for their treatment of the bonded indebtedness. Speaking for the Republican inspiration on this point, Mr. Dilliver said:

"They get it from the history and record of the times when the debt was contracted, as interpreted in the first inaugural address of Ulysses S. Grant as President of the United States, who was elected upon a platform requiring the government of the United States to make good its promise to pay its debts in dollars which every human being at that time understood to be the gold coin of the United States. What did General Grant say?"

"To protect the national honor every dollar of government indebtedness should be paid in gold, unless otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract."

Now, I ask these gentlemen, will any man rise and state what bond issue of the United States, made to provide money to carry on the war, contained the express stipulation that it was to be paid otherwise than in gold?

When I was speaking a moment ago, the Democratic party on this floor, with its irrelevant applause, nearly ruined my speech undertaking to interpret the meaning of General Grant when he used the words in his first inaugural—"unless otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract"—which I had the honor to read. It will take me less than a minute to read for the benefit of the house the interpretation of those words put upon them by General Grant himself, read from a letter of his to Mr. Washburn, from Paris, in 1873, contained in the North American Review for August, 1897:

"The whole Democratic party cried itself hoarse over the outrage upon the constitution when the nation in its desperation adopted the 'legal-tender note.' Now the whole party seems to be willing to issue an unlimited quantity of this money in spite of their previous declaration, in spite of the solemn promise that above a certain amount—\$400,000,000—should not be issued, in spite of the solemn obligation that those issued should be redeemed in coin, understood at the time to be gold coin."

There never was an idea on the part of any one at that time of an intention to pay the government debt in depreciated money, and all the financial legislation carefully guarded the credit of the government. There was no attempt to dishonor the country, and the man who voted for the Stanley Matthews resolution did not see in it an attempt to provide for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one, with the silver in a dollar worth but 44 cents, thus virtually repudiating one-half the debt, for there were no such conditions then.

Remarkable Series of Suicides.

The attempted suicide of Miss Lucy Taylor, the daughter of a government office-holder in Washington, and a similar attempt on the part of her father the same night, once more calls attention to the remarkable series of such tragedies that have occurred at the national capital recently, mostly among ladies of high social position, and is causing many people to wonder if an epidemic of suicidal mania has struck the city.

It is no wonder that each of the more recent attempts at self-destruction, or singular accidents, of which young women have been the victims, has produced a profound sensation in Washington. A list of the recent incidents is published in a Washington dispatch, as follows: First, Miss Bayard, daughter of Mr. Cleveland's secretary of state, killed herself; then Miss Daisy Garland, daughter of Cleveland's attorney general; then Miss Lulu Herbert, daughter of Cleveland's secretary of the navy—all young women, favorites in society. Five days after Miss Herbert's death she who was her intimate friend, Miss Anna Virginia Wells, daughter of Judge Lewis S. Wells, shot herself through the heart. Then Miss Waite thrice unsuccessfully tried to take her life. Ex-Senator Blackburn's daughter shortly afterward accidentally shot herself and is now in danger of death. Later Miss Harriet Keith Owens killed herself.

Miss Taylor's insane freak completes the list up to date. A remarkable feature of all these cases has been that each of the young women was happy in her surroundings, and there seemed every reason that all should desire to live and enjoy life. In the cases, or at least most of them, there has been no known cause, nothing more than a strange

fatality, for which no one can account according to the Washington writers. Of course, there is nothing in the theories about "fate" and "mysterious influences," but the circumstances, coming in the way they have, naturally cause speculation and wonder, just the same.

The action of the Prussian minister of finance in prohibiting the importation of American fruit, on the flimsy pretext that they are infected with vermin, does not cause uneasiness in America. Everybody with a grain of intelligence knows what the real meaning of the order is. Germany will find out that, in a matter of retaliatory proceedings, she will in the end get much the worst of it. The embargo will not last long.

With 60,000 Russian troops massed in Vladivostok and ready to take the field on short notice; with Japan making active war preparations, and all England denouncing the government for its back-down in the eastern situation, the prospect for exciting developments is not at all poor. The hand of skilled diplomacy will be hard-worked during the next few weeks to avert something serious.

Perhaps Germany will retract if she desires to retain the American markets for her goods. The prohibition placed on our fruits, inspired largely by the hatred for Democratic forms of government, isn't a circumstance to what Germany may suffer in a similar manner if the policy of enmity toward America is kept up.

The coming campaign against Quay in Pennsylvania, inaugurated by the Republican business men of the state, isn't going to be any child's play. There is an earnestness about the movement that may inspire even Mr. Quay's respect, and promises some interesting things for the outside public that will look on.

There is a significance, perhaps, in the fact that one of the men who deprecated the amount of deposits in the Chemical National Bank, of New York, by hypnotizing the cashier, is named Silver, especially since he is a free Silver.

Changing the Date of Inauguration. Chicago Record: March 4 is probably the very worst time of year in Washington for inauguration ceremonies. Then, if ever, is the weather likely to be disagreeable for outdoor exercises. Not only is the pleasure of this great event marred in consequence, but colds and serious sickness are the price which many must pay for seeing the President of the United States inducted into office. A month later the air of Washington is balmy and pleasant.

The sensible thing to do under such circumstances is to change the date of inauguration. The only difficulty is that this necessitates the adoption of a constitutional amendment, which is by no means easy to secure. Senator Hoar, however, has introduced a resolution for a constitutional amendment extending the time of President McKinley's administration and of the next Congress from March 4 to April 30, which thereafter would bring the date of inauguration upon April 30. This amendment should be adopted. If it is not, the only reason will be, as demonstrated on previous occasions, that our machinery for amending the federal constitution is too cumbersome for use. It is well to have this attempt made again to see whether an amendment to which there is absolutely no objection can be carried into effect. In order to become a part of the constitution the amendment proposed by Senator Hoar must be approved by two-thirds of each house of Congress and ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states.

The Old Song.
With dimpled arms so round and white
She rolls the snowy dough,
Dreaming and smiling as she works,
Her soft cheeks all aglow.

She sings a tender, old love song,
While in the clear, sweet eyes
There dwells the look that angels know,
Who sing of Paradise.

Then, softly from my hiding place
I steal, and fold her tight,
I steal the tender, plaintive song—
By love's own ancient right.

Then slower and slower move the hands,
Until I hold them fast.
Within my own, like prisoned birds,
Content to rest at last.

What if we both forget the dough
In new-found happiness?
What matters anything in earth,
Since she has answered "yes."
—Florence A. Jones.

Hawaii and Japan.

Despatches from Washington state that there are about to be important developments in the Japanese imbroglio with the government of the Hawaiian Islands. However this may be, certain it is that the disturbance of the stomach caused by simple indigestion will develop into chronic dyspepsia unless checked at the start. The finest stomachic is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which promptly rectifies gastric trouble, and does away with irregularity of the bowels and liver.

THOSE AMBIGUOUS ANSWERS.



"I don't look very newly married, do I?"
"Oh, no, dear. Quite the contrary."

PIANOS, ETC.



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POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Brides and horses both require grooms.

A person should never go out walking in a driving rain.

The central figure in New York's 400 is only a cipher.

Cupid is an excellent shot, but he bags some mighty good game.

The majority of the actresses are not as handsome as they are painted.

Wm. a ball room dress in covering a warm heart reaches its limit.

It isn't always the strongest person that has the best bow on life.

An optimist says that good intentions are better than no pavements at all.

The female gossip may be a woman of few words, but she repeats them unnecessarily.

It is easier for a man to be an architect of his own fortune than to be the builder.

The fisherman's association with scaly fellows may have something to do with his being a monumental falsifier.

It is an undisputed fact that the morocco-bound encyclopedia is less weighty than the plain, well-filled pocketbook.—Chicago Daily News.

"Stonewall" Jackson's Unionism.

New York Times: "There never was a stronger Unionist than General 'Stonewall' Jackson." is a rather surprising statement, but it is made by Mrs. Louise Jackson Arnold, who is now in her seventy-second year, has lived in Ohio ever since the war, and for fifteen years past has made her home in a "water-cure" establishment near Columbus. Though a confirmed invalid, her memory, like her eye-sight, is unimpaired, and her favorite topic of conversation is her distinguished brother. At the outbreak of the rebellion, she says, General, then Major, Jackson, was, like herself, earnestly opposed to secession, but while she followed her inclinations, devoted herself to the task of caring for wounded Union soldiers, her brother felt that loyalty to the doctrine of state's rights demanded that his services should be given to the Confederate cause. There was, however, no doubt about his views. Mrs. Arnold declares, for when the Richmond convention, to decide whether Virginia should secede or not, was approaching, she received many letters from her brother, in which he advised her husband and neighbors to exert what influence they could against a division of the Union. These letters are now lost, having been stolen by unknown persons from an iron box in which Mrs. Arnold had kept them for many years. Mrs. Arnold is an honorary member of the Army of West Virginia, a distinction that has been bestowed upon no other woman except Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c per bottle.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

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3 rooms Second street, north of C. & P. passenger depot, Martin's Ferry, Ohio, gas fixtures for fuel and light, gas range in kitchen, water in kitchen, 7 00
Or six rooms, new paper and paint, 14 00
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No. 41 Twentieth street, rooms, brick, 25 00
No. 1616 Main street, office or light business, good location for a barber, 12 00
No. 37 Virginia street, 5 rooms, brick, floor and front cellar, a Jewett gas range in kitchen and both gas furnished, 18 00
No. 41 Sixteenth street, 2 rooms on first floor, 17 00
No. 149 Sixteenth street, 15 00
No. 32 Sixteenth street, office room, 10 00
No. 348 Main street, 3 rooms, 25 00
No. 1316 Alney B. stable, 3 rooms, 5 00
No. 137 Fourteenth street, 23 00
No. 129 Fourteenth street, 20 00
No. 133 Fourteenth street, 23 00
3-roomed house east of Mt. de Chan, 5 00
3-roomed house Pleasant Valley, 5 00

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Miss Irma Nordkyn, Contralto
Miss Robt. Thrane, Tenor
Mr. Ernest Gamble, Bass
Prices—Entire lower floor \$1.00; no extra charge for reserved seats. Balcony, admission 50 cents; reserved seats 75 cents. Seats on sale at C. A. House's Music Store on and after Tuesday morning, February 1st. Ja29

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Saturday Matinee, "The Camel";

Saturday Night, "The Camel";

"French Marriage" and "Jane Eyre";

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Charles Frohman presents William Gillette's American play.

66 SECRET. 99

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